

German Note Evades Pledge;  
Wilson's Confidence Waning;  
Von Papen Next Diplomat to Go

Wilson's Faith in German  
Promises Rapidly Waning

Berlin's Arabic Note Disperses Optimism and Conviction Is  
Pressed Home That the Bernstorff Pledge Is  
Another "Scrap of Paper."

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Was Count von Bernstorff's promise only  
another "scrap of paper?"

This is the crux of the situation in Washington. If it was, then the  
end of the diplomatic relations with Germany is close at hand. If the  
Arabic note, which has just been received here, is the sole explanation that  
Germany has to make, then the German Ambassador's promise appears to  
the American government not merely idle, but a thing which was either  
offered in deliberate bad faith by Bernstorff, or has been repudiated sub-  
sequently by Germany.

The gravity of the crisis rests upon the fact that had the German  
Ambassador failed to interpose his promise at the moment he did, diplomatic  
relations with Germany would have been broken off. With the Arabic  
incident the Wilson administration frankly recognized that the end had  
come to notes, to discussions, to all friendly intercourse with Germany.  
Diplomacy was bankrupt, and confessed itself so.

But if the promise which the German Ambassador made—a promise  
which so far as Washington is concerned still lacks any Berlin guarantee—is  
but a "scrap of paper," then we are back at the precise point at which  
we stood when the Arabic incident brought the crisis of last week.

Two things, then, remain possible. The United States government  
can break off relations with Germany at once. It can inform Berlin that  
the Arabic explanation is no explanation and is utterly unsatisfactory, and  
thus give Germany the chance to amend her latest note. Unquestionably  
the latter course will be followed. The possibility that a new German  
communication, supplementing the first Arabic explanation, may improve  
the situation is recognized, but little real hope is put in this.

Optimism Disappears.

Stripped of all details, the simple fact in the present crisis is that all  
optimism based upon the promise of Count von Bernstorff has disappeared.  
The ugly suspicion is growing that the promise itself was offered without  
any real good faith, that it did not mean anything like what it was ac-  
cepted to mean, and that the Arabic explanation amounts to a repudiation  
of the promise, as the promise was interpreted by the United States  
government.

A week ago the administration believed that there was a real change  
of mind and of heart in Berlin. It was convinced, or the deciding voices in

Continued on page 2, column 3

ENVOYS' PEACE  
PLAN REJECTED  
BY CARRANZA

First Chief Denies Nations  
Have the Right to  
Interfere.

WOULD BETRAY  
MEXICO'S RIGHT

Says Responsibility for Realiz-  
ing National Ambitions  
Rests with Him.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 10.—General Ven-  
tiano Carranza, first chief of the Con-  
stitutionalist party, has declined to ac-  
quiesce in the invitation of the diplo-  
matic representatives of the United  
States and the Latin-American coun-  
tries that he join the leaders of the  
various factions in Mexico, in an en-  
deavor to bring about peace.

The reply of General Carranza, which  
was handed to John R. Silliman, Presi-  
dent Wilson's representative in Mexico,  
at noon to-day, said that General Car-  
ranza could not consent that the in-  
terior affairs of the republic be handled  
by mediation or by the initiative of any  
foreign government.

The text of the reply follows:  
"Messrs. Ministers: Having in-  
formed General Venustiano Carranza,  
the first chief of the Constitutionalist  
army in charge of the executive power  
of the Union, of your note, which, you  
signed in your official capacities and  
addressed to him under date of August  
15 last, inviting him to a conference  
with the chiefs of the rebel party to  
consider the Mexican situation and  
re-establish peace, I have seen fit to  
restate my excellencies, as in fact  
I have the honor to do, to inform you  
in the name of the first chief of the  
Constitutionalist army in charge of  
the executive power of the repub-  
lic, that he cannot consent that the in-  
terior affairs of the republic be han-  
dled by mediation or by any initia-  
tive of any foreign government. Inas-  
much as all have the right to respect  
the inalienable right of the sovereign-  
ty of nations, and since, upon the ac-  
ceptance of the invitation of your ex-  
cellencies, addressed to him, to attend  
a conference with the chiefs of the  
rebel factions with a view of re-estab-  
lishing peace, he would be imper-  
founding the independence of the repub-  
lic and would establish the prece-  
dent of foreign interference in the  
termination of its interior affairs, this  
consideration alone sufficing in prohib-  
iting our government from partici-  
pating in the legitimate defence of  
the sovereignty of the Mexican peo-  
ple and of the other American nations.

Must Wipe Out Colonial Era.

"Apart from this fundamental rea-  
son, there are other reasons which I do  
not wish to pass without mention, in  
order to produce in your minds the im-  
portant conviction that the conduct of  
the First Chief of the Constitutionalist  
army in charge of the executive  
power of the nation in this attitude is  
inspired solely by his elevated duties  
imposed upon him by his elevated duties.  
"I am sure that your excellencies do  
not doubt that Mexico is at present in  
the throes of a revolution in which it  
is proposed to wipe out the last vestige  
of the colonial epoch, as well as all the  
errors and abuses of past administra-  
tions, and realize the noble aspirations  
for the welfare and the betterment of  
the Mexican people.  
"On the other hand, your excellen-  
cies will have been able to observe  
from the military chiefs and civil sub-  
ordinates of the First Chief in his duties  
the First Chief is the only authority  
that could decide, and who, in fact,  
does decide, matters submitted to the  
consideration of the former, who, with  
their replies, have given an eloquent  
example of their discipline and soli-  
darity, at the same time giving evi-  
dence that the First Chief has known  
how to preserve unity within the Con-  
stitutionalist government, notwith-  
standing the prolongation of the strife  
and in spite of the ignoble and re-  
peated intrigues of our enemies for  
the relaxation of discipline in the  
Constitutionalist army and their at-  
tempts to corrupt its principal chiefs.  
"The First Chief, in consequence, bears  
the immense responsibility of the re-  
alization of the national ambitions, and  
he cannot, by means of any dealings,  
with the various factions of the country,  
permit the enemies of the cause which

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GERMAN EMBASSY  
NEXT TO SUFFER  
FOR MISCONDUCT

Captain von Papen, Mil-  
itary Attache, Involved  
in Dumba Affair.

BERLIN WILL BE  
ASKED FOR RECALL

Status of Count von Bernstorff  
Less Clearly Defined, but  
Under Scrutiny.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 10.—Captain Franz  
von Papen, Military Attache of the  
German Embassy, is the next member  
of the German diplomatic corps here  
 slated for unwilling departure from  
this country. The State Department is  
making a thorough investigation into  
his connection with the plans of Dr.  
Dumba to tie up the ammunition plants  
of this country by bringing about  
strikes, and as soon as the necessary  
evidence is gathered a request for his  
recall will be served on the German  
government.

The part taken by Consul General  
von Nuber in the Austrian Ambassador's  
plan is also under scrutiny, and should  
the evidence in his case be conclusive  
it is more than likely that, instead of  
being recalled, he will be compelled to  
face an American jury on the charge of  
conspiracy to interrupt the legal trade  
of the United States.

While Dr. Dumba and Captain von  
Papen are immune from prosecution  
under the law of this country, the  
status of a member of the consular ser-  
vice is entirely different in that a  
consular official comes within the  
scope of United States laws and can  
be punished for their violation.

The activities of Count von Bern-  
storff in establishing a wage bureau for  
taking care of Germans who leave em-  
ployment in ammunition factories is  
also under investigation by the govern-  
ment. It is believed by officials here  
that the part taken by the German Am-  
bassador in hampering the manufac-  
ture of munitions is not so serious as  
that taken by Ambassador Dumba. The  
Austrian Ambassador not alone wrote  
out his plans to his home government,  
but came to Washington and informed  
Secretary Lansing that it was his in-  
tention to bring about strikes in the  
ammunition plants and to hamper in  
every way within his power the produc-  
tion of munitions.

No Other Course Open.

Under such circumstances President  
Wilson and Secretary Lansing had no  
alternative. The attitude of Mr.  
Dumba was one of defiance, and if the  
dignity and self-respect of the United  
States were to be preserved the only  
course open was to send Dr. Dumba  
back to Austria. Not until the Aus-  
trian Ambassador had stated his atti-  
tude to Secretary Lansing, however,  
was drastic action decided upon.

Count von Bernstorff has asked for  
no appointment with Secretary Lan-  
sing, and indications are that any ap-  
pointment relative to German activities  
will have to be initiated by the Secre-  
tary. It is known that Count von Bern-  
storff believes that he is within his  
legal rights in taking care of German  
workers in the ammunition plants. So  
far as can be learned, he personally  
has not sought to encourage strikes,  
and on the whole his conduct has been  
such as to give the impression that he  
has tried to keep within safe bounds.

Be that as it may, if the State De-  
partment finds that Count von Bern-  
storff's efforts constitute a conspiracy  
to interrupt the legal trade of this  
country, he, too, will be invited to  
become a member of the Recall Club.

The State Department is awaiting  
the receipt from Ambassador Page of  
the inclosure in the Dumba letter. This  
inclosure, it is understood, referred to  
the fact that Count General von  
Nuber had communicated with an edi-  
tor of a foreign newspaper in New  
York relative to the bringing about of  
strikes in American ammunition plants.

Await von Papen's Letter.

A copy of Captain von Papen's letter  
is also awaited here. It is said to be  
offensive. Until this evidence is re-  
ceived it is not probable that any ac-  
tion will be taken.

No word has yet been received by  
the State Department from Ambassador  
Penfield as to how the demand for Am-  
bassador Dumba's recall has been re-  
ceived by the Austrian government.

Continued on page 2, column 1

ALLIES' BANKERS  
HERE TO ARRANGE  
GREAT WAR LOAN

Meet U. S. Financiers at  
Morgan's Library and  
Again at Dinner.

CREDIT TO BE GIVEN  
MAY EXCEED \$500,000,000

Americans Who Last Year  
Feared Gold Famine Now  
Fear Cold Flood.

In the library in Thirty-sixth Street  
where the late head of the house of  
Morgan made financial history and  
where but a year ago plans were made  
to prevent the United States being  
drained of its stock of gold, the first  
of a series of conferences between the  
leading bankers of Europe and the  
United States was held yesterday to  
devise ways and means of furnishing  
money to Europe and prevent this  
country from being flooded with gold.

To the conference Great Britain sent  
Baron Reading, the first Jew to be-  
come Lord Chief Justice of England;  
Sir Edward Hoare, chairman of the  
London City and Midland Bank, Eng-  
land's greatest banker; Sir Henry  
Babington Smith, chairman of the  
Bank of Turkey and Basil B. Blackett,  
while France sent Octave Homberg and  
Ernest Mallet, these representing  
Russia as well and being charged with  
the duty of caring for the interests of  
Italy and lesser powers, ranged on the  
side of the Allies.

To meet them J. P. Morgan, present  
head of the Morgan house and the  
fiscal agent in this country of the  
Allies; his partner, H. B. Davidson, and  
Captain George August R. N., the  
British naval attaché at Washington,  
spent the night at Quarantine on the  
Corral, boarding the Lapland on  
which they came soon after daybreak—  
an indication that bankers' hours are  
not always as easy as they are sup-  
posed to be. Mr. Morgan was in a  
cheerful mood as were the visitors  
whom he insisted on lining up for the  
benefit of the news photographers.

Bids Allies Look Pleasant.

"All you've got to do is look pleas-  
ant," he told them. "I've been through  
the mill often and I want to see others  
take their medicine."

So the eminent visitors were snapped  
and snapped until the Lapland reached  
her pier, where, under the direction of  
Collector of Port Dudley Field Malone,  
who had arisen early to meet them, the  
courtesies of the port were extended  
and their baggage passed without the  
customary customs examination.

There were reporters at Quarantine  
also and at the pier as well who wanted  
to know all about the plans of the  
visitors, things Lord Reading was  
careful to say have not yet been made  
and cannot be made until the situation  
is thoroughly canvassed and the needs  
of Europe weighed against the will-  
ingness of the United States to lend.

"What is desired," said the Lord  
Chief Justice, who started out in life  
as a lawyer, superintendent of the  
merchant ship, he became a broker on the  
London Exchange and made a failure  
of it; he was called to the bar and became  
successively the leader of the English  
bar, Attorney General and then Lord  
Chief Justice, and those energetic ad-  
visors of the cabinet, "is to consult with  
American bankers as to the best means  
of relieving the financial tension be-  
tween New York, London and Paris and  
other financial centers, and to see that  
the war is not disturbed as little as possible during  
the war."

At the pier friends of the delegates  
were waiting, as was a special detail  
of Central Intelligence men to watch for  
cranks and men from private detective  
agencies charged with the same duty.  
The stop there was brief, motors taking  
the visitors to the Biltmore, which  
will be their headquarters while they  
remain in New York.

At the hotel John E. Gardin, vice-  
president of the National City Bank  
and a foremost expert on foreign ex-  
change, was waiting to meet Sir Ed-  
ward Hoare, an old friend. The two  
were joined almost immediately by  
Messrs. Morgan and Davidson and an in-  
formal discussion of the situation with  
several members of the party fol-  
lowed. Soon after Sir Cecil Spring-  
Rice, the British Ambassador, called  
with Lady Spring-Rice to pay his re-  
spects. Shortly before 2 o'clock the  
discussion ended and Messrs. Morgan  
and Davidson left for the Morgan house,  
preliminary to the more formal confer-  
ence at the library which began soon  
after.

Bankers Consider Situation.

To this were hidden the leading  
bankers of the city, as well as promi-  
nent Canadians, many of whom had  
come to New York for the purpose of  
attending the conferences. These in-  
cluded Sir Robert Borden, Premier of  
Canada; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy,  
president of the Canadian Pacific, and  
one of the solid men of the Dominion,  
and Sir S. T. White, Canadian Minis-  
ter of Finance. D. A. Thomas, a  
Welsh coal king, whose energies are  
being devoted to securing munitions  
for the Allies, came also.

The New Yorkers present included  
George F. Baker, chairman of the First  
National, and Francis L. Hine, presi-  
dent of that institution; William A.  
Nash, chairman of the Corn Exchange  
Bank and former chairman of the New  
York Clearing House; A. Barton Hep-  
burn, chairman of the Chase National;  
Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the  
National City; E. T. Stotesbury, of  
J. P. Morgan & Co. and Morgan, Drexel  
& Co., of Philadelphia; Lewis L.  
Clark, president of the American Na-  
tional Bank; Alvin W. Kreh, presi-  
dent of the Equitable Trust Company;  
Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to  
France and a former member of the  
firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Alexander  
J. Hemphill, president, and Charles H.  
Babin, vice-president of the Guaranty  
Trust Company; Samuel McRoberts,  
vice-president of the National; Otto T.  
Bunnard, president of the New York  
Trust Company; August Belmont,  
James B. Morgan, of Chicago; J. S.  
Smithers; John J. Hegeman, president

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BARS STRICKEN TEACHERS

Dr. Goldwater Issues Edict Against  
Those Suffering from Tuberculosis.

Teachers afflicted with tuberculosis  
will not be permitted to pursue their  
profession in the schools of this city,  
it was announced by the Board of  
Health yesterday.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commis-  
sioner, obtained reports from prin-  
cipsals giving the names of all teachers  
suffering from tubercular disease or  
chronic coughs and colds. After dis-  
cussing reports from seventy-six  
schools in Manhattan, Dr. Goldwater  
instructed the principals yesterday to  
inform such teachers that "they must  
not continue their vocation without  
written permission."

In twenty of the schools fifteen  
teachers were reported suffering from  
pulmonary tuberculosis and eighteen  
teachers were afflicted by chronic  
coughs and colds.

HUMAN EEL IN 12-INCH PIPE

Caught in Pool's Drain and Shot Along  
250 Feet Into Ocean.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 10.—Jonah  
was shamed last night by what hap-  
pened to Samuel Lash, of the Lee Lash  
Studio, New York.

Mr. Lash was swimming in the Allen-  
hurst bathing pool when attendants  
started to empty it. Lash was caught  
by the current and drawn into the  
twelve-inch outlet pipe.

After struggling against the suction  
of the water he was carried through  
the pipe, past a sharp elbow and  
dropped into the ocean. He had trav-  
eled 250 feet.

Lash encountered smooth running  
until he hit the bend. He sustained sev-  
eral painful injuries, but at the Spring  
Lake Hospital it was said his condition  
was not critical.

MILLION TO PETITION  
FOR LAFAYETTE DAY

Congress To Be Asked to Make  
Sept. 6 a National Holiday.

One million men, women and chil-  
dren will be asked to sign a petition to  
Congress advocating that September 6  
be made a national holiday in memory  
of Lafayette, according to plans made  
by Mrs. William Astor Chamber, W.  
Forbes Morgan and William Beverly  
Rogers, of the New York committee of  
the Lafayette Fund, at the Vanderbilt  
yesterday.

Every state has a committee, and by  
this means the petition will be circu-  
lated.

BURGLARS SNIP HAIR  
FROM SLEEPING WOMAN

Awakened by Tug, She Finds  
House Has Been Robbed.

While Mrs. Katherine Kelly was  
asleep in her home, at 533 East Eighty-  
third Street, yesterday morning, a  
burglar or burglars entered her room  
and snipped off eighteen inches of her  
brunette tresses. She was awakened  
by a tug on her hair.

A small handbag containing bathing  
suits for her small children had been  
opened and a \$1 bill, placed in the bag  
to pay for an outing at the beach, had  
been stolen. A trunk also had been  
broken open.

It is believed that the burglars in-  
tended to set fire to the apartment, as  
oil from a lamp had been spilled on a  
sofa pillow.

One of the children had been sick for  
weeks, and Mrs. Kelly, exhausted by  
constant attention at the bedside of  
her child, had slept soundly.

Dreams Start Digging.

Because two persons at different  
times dreamt that large quantities of  
gold were hidden under a big rock on  
the shore of Long Island Sound at  
Whitestone searching parties are en-  
deavoring to locate the treasure at Whitestone.  
There were no commitments to the  
Whitestone sanatorium yesterday.

Fishhorn Burglar Alarm.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

South Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 10.—  
When burglars came today Mrs. Car-  
rie Finney blew a fishhorn. It worked  
great.

FINANCIAL LEADERS OF ENGLAND AND  
AMERICA.



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Grounds for Justifying  
Sinking Regarded  
as Flimsy.

SEE ATTEMPT  
TO DODGE ISSUE

Officials Say Only Sub-  
marine Orders Can  
Show Good Faith.

AWAIT SECOND NOTE

Believe Germans Seek to Count-  
eract Effects of Present  
Message.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Ger-  
man government's note in the Arabic  
case is unsatisfactory and disap-  
pointing. This is the unanimous  
opinion among officials here. "Not  
only does it fail to meet the Arabic  
issue squarely, but what is most  
sought, it fails to provide a defini-  
tion of Germany's submarine policy.

When Secretary Lansing told Am-  
bassador Bernstorff that he insisted  
on the settlement of the Arabic case  
before the Lusitania question was  
taken up, it was the understanding  
that Germany would declare without  
room for doubt that it would comply  
with international law.

Instead the German government  
has evaded this issue entirely, and  
has endeavored to justify the torpe-  
doing of the Arabic on what are  
regarded flimsy grounds, despite the  
hint given to Ambassador Bernstorff  
by Secretary Lansing that the evi-  
dence that the Arabic was sunk  
without justification was convincing.

References in the note to the  
orders issued to the German com-  
manders are regarded as vague and  
unsatisfactory. The administration  
had hoped, from Count von Bern-  
storff's letter to Secretary Lansing  
a short time ago, that Germany  
would furnish this government with  
a copy of the actual instructions, or  
would give their consent in such  
form that the United States would  
be able to deal with Germany on a  
basis of complete frankness. In-  
stead, the note gives even less in-  
formation than did the ambassador's  
letter, and in certain ways it appears  
even to renounce a part of the assur-  
ances already given.

Expect Statement Soon.

Thus the crisis in the German situa-  
tion has again become acute, officials  
believe. President Wilson issued a  
statement immediately after the attack  
on the Arabic, in which he said the  
course of the government would be  
decided as soon as all the facts in  
the case were at hand. This was un-  
derstood to mean both the affidavits  
of American survivors and the statement  
of the German government. All this  
has been received, and it is expected  
Secretary Lansing will announce the  
administration's position within a very  
short time.

In view of the utter disagreement be-  
tween the two governments both on the  
facts and the principle involved, it is  
difficult to see how a disagreeable and  
possibly dangerous situation can be  
avoided.

Had Germany given satisfactory as-  
surance as to her naval instructions  
the question of principle would have  
been regarded as settled, leaving only  
the minor point of indemnity which  
the United States, under such cir-  
cumstances, would have submitted to ar-  
bitration, or had Germany given satis-  
faction on the point of fact the way  
would have unquestionably been opened  
to a consideration of the Lusitania  
case. The fact that Germany returns  
a satisfactory answer on neither point  
gives no common ground on which to  
meet.

Reports from Berlin that a supple-  
mentary note is on the way have been  
received with much interest. Officials  
believe it must already be apparent to  
the German government that the note  
just received could not satisfy the  
State Department, and are inclined to  
credit the rumor. No dispatch confir-  
ming it has been received at the depart-  
ment.

Germany Dodging Issue.

It is recalled that Secretary Lansing  
recently informed Count von Bernstorff  
that as evidence of good faith the  
German government should make a  
plain, unequivocal statement of its po-  
sition on the submarine question in a  
formal note, defining in unmistakable  
terms the orders that had been im-  
posed on the undersea boats. The  
promise to respond to this demand has  
created a suspicion that Germany is  
deliberately avoiding the issue.

The language of the German note in  
making the proposal of arbitration is  
obscure.

The issue is undoubtedly whether  
the Arabic was undoubtedly to ram the  
submarine, and is therefore purely one  
of fact. Germany proposes to arbi-  
trate it "as being a question of inter-

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OWN BOMBS KILL FLYERS

French Machine Hits Barbed Mesh—  
Military Rites from Enemy.

Geneva, Sept. 10.—Two French avi-  
ators have been killed at Deylingen, Al-  
sace. Their machine struck barbed  
wire entanglements as they were mak-  
ing a landing, and bombs aboard the  
"replica" exploded.

The men had been forced to descend  
because of motor trouble. They were  
buried by the Germans with military  
honors.

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BRITISH AEROPLANE  
DESTROYS ZEPPELIN

German Airship Brought Down  
Near Brussels—Crew Killed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Amsterdam, Sept. 10 (dispatch to  
"The London Morning Post").—A few  
days ago a Zeppelin while maneuvering  
in the vicinity of Brussels was sud-  
denly attacked by a British aeroplane  
and destroyed.

No further details have been received  
here, but it is reported that all the  
crew were killed.

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Continued on page 3, column 1

Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The Great War"

To-morrow in his regular weekly article, which leads the  
new Editorial Section every Sunday, Mr. Simonds gives the first  
clear summary of the suggestions thus far made toward peace.  
The immediate and eventual effects (particularly on the smaller  
European nations) are crystallized in this article—"Peace and  
the New Map of Europe"—which you will be sure to see only if  
you tell your newsdealer TO-DAY to reserve your copy.

The Sunday Tribune

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